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THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

BRITAINS IMPERIAL POLICY.

NO BACKWARD STEP TO BE TAKEN IN SOUTH AFRICA,

ALLIANCE- RADICALS EAGING AGAINST MR. GLADSTONE-WORK IN PARLIAMENT-IRELAND-TEN MILLIONS DEFICIT-

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET-THE COAL WAR-SIR ANDREW CLARK-TOPICS ON THE CONTINENT-AMERICA IN ENGLAND.

BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. congright; 1893 : By the Tribune Association.

London, Nov. 11 .- The little war in South Africa, and that in the House of Commons growing out of it, have been the topic of the week. English opinion on the Matabele contest is a curious medley of imperialism and patriotism on one side, and of maudlin sentiment, of personal animosities and of personal politics on the other. Two more victories have been won over the Matabeles, the last apparently decisive, resulting at any rate in the destruction of Buluwayo and the flight of Lobengula. Dr. Jameson was in command of the attacking forces. Terms have been offered to the King if will submit.

There are rumors of some rather peremptory dispatches to the Colonial Office authorities They may be summed up in a statement of Mr. Rhodes's alleged ultimatum to Lord Ripon: for the first time. Mr. Rhodes could make it Colony, and incomparably the greatest personage in all South Africa. He has courage, vast of farm laborers, and more than equal to those us assume that Mr. Roomsvelt starts with equal capacity, vast wealth, unrestricted access to of many skilled trades, every source of public opinion, and control over most, the press included, and he has the prestige of continued success. The English, the Dutch and the natives at the Cape are all for

Mr. Rhodes. His renown in London is equal to his renown at the Cape. The Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition contended with each other as to who should praise Mr. Rhodes highest. He has come not only unscathed, but triumphant, out of a debate led by his bitter enemy and carefully organized for his destruction. Mr. Labouchere once more took command of the Radical forces, which all this session have looked at him askance. He spoke for an hour and a half. He collected into one mass all the rumors, scandal, gossip and fictions with which leng intimacy with the purlicus of the Stock Exchange has made Mr. Labouchere familiar. He became the spokesman of the sentimentalists, to whom all war is horrible. He had with him the Irish, oblivious of Mr. Rhodes's generosity to Home Rule. He had every advantage, and his failure was complete.

One success, if it be a success, he may boast: He brought down on himself a chastened yet stern rebuke from Mr. Gladstone, and he has made a breach between the Government and their Radical supporters; how wide or how lasting is yet to be seen. But yesterday gave us the interesting spectacle of two of the most reconstruct his Ministry by squeezing out the Padical organs attacking the Ministry, one de claring it was on trial, another roundly asserting that the Liberals were worse in such matters than the Tories. This last is but an echo of Mr. Labouchere's remark to Mr. Balfour across the floor of the House, on Thursday, that when the Liberals were in office there was always a massacre in Africa.

The Government through all these difficulties have behaved well. Mr. Gladstone spoke in a high tone, as becomes the ruler of a great emto Lord Ripon what it may, some influence or other has stiffened the backbone of the Colonial Office. Mr. Buxton, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, himself a Radical and a lover of peace. stood handsomely to his guns. It was well understood in the House and by the whole Gladstonian party that "the Old Man," as he is affectionately called by his supporters, was in no mood to be trifled with. He was not exbriefly but with extraordinary firmness and dig-Nothing is so offensive to your true Radical as the Imperial note or an Imperial attitude. "The Old Man," says the chief Radical organ, "balanced to and fro in the adroitest of eggdances." Clearly he did not intend the leadership of the party to be taken out of his hands by the political guerilla whom he still refers to as his honorable friend, the Member for Northampton; nor was it, nor will it be. If there is to be a Radical cave, that is one thing. But as a Radical cave would mean the overthrow of

House. They have been holding meetings at the National Liberal Club, and resolving that Russell smoothed down these angry gentlemen peremptory, but mutterings of discontent still break out. Mr. Morley spoke at Manchester on Wednesday, and, Minister as he is, it is easy to see that he is not satisfied with the present state of affairs. Mr. Woods is hurrying the the Prime Minister has made answer that stand much more impairing. nothing can be done this session. This Mr. Woods thinks unsatisfactory, and threatens to raise a debate next week.

There is more comfort for the Ministry inside than outside the House of Commons. Not only have they come happily out of the Matabele debate, but their Parish Councils bill, cleverly engineered by Mr. Fowler, was read the Mr. George Russell supplied the House with a promised to behave for the future. little innocent amusement, first by a speech replete with fashionable fustian, and secondly by an attack on Mr. Balfour, who bowled him over amid general hilarity. Then came a sharp contest on the Contracting act clause of the Employers' Liability bill, sending in a victory for the Ministry by nineteen majority. It is a

Ireland, outside the House, is of course the first point of interest, as it is inside. English-Harrington so far lost patience as to say aps he does not really think.

chief orator. There is a note of victorious

Ireland and England. The estimated deficit for the current financial

year now reaches \$10,000,000. This may account for Mr. Gladstone's recent remark that he considers the present naval force of Great Britain | We need not complain. adequate to all demands. The Lord Mayor's banquet produced no single

speech of importance. No Minister of the first IMPOTENCE OF THE LABOUCHERE-LOBENGULA rank in politics was present. Lord Kimberley spoke with marked friendliness to America, and to the American Ambassador was assigned the distinguished honor of proposing the toast to the late Lord Mayor, which he did with all due decorum. It was to the Italian Ambassador, as the senior of the diplomatic body, that the duty fell of responding for that body.

The failure of last week's conference between natural results. The conflict has become more bitter, and the price of coal has risen. Wallsend The miners' organ, which for a few days before of the community.

once, that the 15 per cent in dispute should be | hostility to England? paid into the bank, that the arbitrators should | The cable reports the confirmation of Mr. determine at once whether this 15 per cent ought | Roosevelt by the Senate as Secretar; to the and that if they decided for the men, the whole on personal grounds, that Mr. Roosevelt will the leader and evil genius of the men, said no. reason to regret, and to regret deeply, on both perfrom Mr. Rhodes touching Matabele affairs. He is firm against any compromise, He pro- sonal and public grounds the retirement of Mr. turn to work at the old wages till April, 1894. ness, his ringular aptitude for his duties, his ac-"Let me alone, or South Africa will let you and that after April 10 per cent reduction quaintance, his popularity, were all at the service The threat or suggestion that South | might be considered; but that the owners should | of his Government and of the new Ambassador Africa might set up for herself is not heard bind themselves never again in any circum- They prefer a new Secretary. America is the stances to pay wages less than 20 per cent above only civilized country which permits itself exa very dangerous one if he chose. I do not the standard of 1888. He proposed, that is, not perfments of this kind. They are sometimes think he chooses; but of his power there is compromise but surrender. Meantime, figures costly. Mr. White has so discharged the diplohardly a question. He is Prime Minister of Cape have been published proving that, on an average, colliers' wages are more than double those it a difficult inheritance for his successor. Let

> Sir Andrew Clark's death fills the papers with stories of his devotion to Mr. Gladstone. He was devoted and he knew the Prime Minister's constitution as none other knows it. Moreover, he had a kind of authority with Mr. Gladstone which another physician may not acquire. He would grant or withhold leave to make a speech, to take a journey, or to go down to the House of Commons. He had a definite theory of what A FEERLE RETURN MADE TO THE SPANISH FIRE Third National Bank, and Colonel John Mewas essential to the prolongation of Mr. Glaistone's life, and results show it a sound theory. This is but a narrow view of Sir Andrew, whose eminence was very great, independently of his services to his most famous patient. The true test is. How did he stand with his own profession?
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> Malaga, Nov. 11.—Advices received here from Me. is, How did he stand with his own profession? And the answer is, None stood higher.

Affairs on the Continent would, in ordinary times, be thought rather exciting. France, it is true, has contributed no great sensation. She is reposing after her Russian excitement. Still M. Carnot, who is now said to have resolved on being his own successor, has made a Presidential progress to Maubenge. The eminent French freebooter, M. Mizon, is back from the guar Niger with a splendid grievance against the English Niger Company, which for ence his countrymen seem slow to press. M. Tirard, twice Prime Minister and Finance Minister, and an able man, is dead. The present Prime Minister has tried to Radicals but M. Carnot thought it best that the should meet the Chamber which the country had elected, and M. Dupuy had to give way. Inasmuch, however, as the Chamber is clearly mod-

while the miners' strike in the north of France has collapsed, in Spain things are much livelier. The Hidalgos are conducting their little war in Morocco, but have not yet driven back the tribes which swarm about Melilla. The A WOMAN JUMPS FROM A CARGIAGE AND BREAKS Sultan of Morocco, fearing lest these guerilla outbreaks may serve as a pretext for war on himself, protests his good will, and promises to keep the Riffs in order. The name of this tribe is perhaps shortened from riff-raff, yet Spain has called out 90,600 reserves, and, being hard up for money, has opened a public subscription, her Finance Minister, hat in hand,

Far more serious is the Barcelona outrage. Nobody doubts that it was an Anarchist who threw the bomb in the theatre which killed directly and indirectly thirty people. There have been arrests, but the assassin has probably escaped. If, however, the Anarchists persevere, they may ultimately succeed in foreing society to treat them like the wild beasts they

Spain provides still another horror at Santander, where an accidental explosion of dynathe Ministry, and dissolution, and a general elecmite on a ship in the harbor killed ten times as many as the Barcelona bomb. The ship

has left Austrian politics at sixes and sevens, as they usually are. Prince Windischgraetz, a more reforms, especially for London. Sir Charles | Moderate, selected by the Emperor to form a new Cabinet, has not yet formed one, nor found the elements of a working coalition.

Prussia has elected a new Diet, not much difever, have now twenty-three seats; and Herr Richter, the Radical leader, though winning in Berlin, has lost his old seat for Hagen, and fur Prime Minister about the Eight Hours' bill, and ther impaired his prestige, which will hardly

A crisis in Egypt has been staved off, the Khedive having been made to see that he must choose between Lord Cromer and Riaz Pacha. It is Hobson's choice, for he cannot dismiss Lord Cromer nor expel the English, and he can dismiss Riaz Pacha. That honest but narrow Minister has perceived that he is but an earthen second time on Tuesday without a division. can have but one result. He has yielded, and

dismiss Riaz Pacha. That honest but narrow Minister has perceived that he is but an earthen vessel, and that continued collisions with iron can have but one result. He has yielded, and promised to behave for the future.

America and Americans have filled a space in English minds this week, yet perhaps less space than we might expect. It does not greatly matter either way. The State elections in America are seldom understood here. The importance of the magnificent Republican victories on Tuesday is but dimly appreciated in England. The English have, however, grasped two points. They perceive that the defeat of Maynard and of his colleagues on the Democratic ticket is a victory for honesty in politics and for the honor of the bench. They perceive, also, that the triumph of Governor McKinley in Ohio promises to postpone that long-expected millennium of the British manufacturer, when the American manufacturer was to be trampled out of the way and American markets to be under British control. That he regrets. He tries to console himself with the thought that the American people voted against the party in power because times are hard. He thinks silver had something to do with the result, but is puzzled to know what, or how much. Well he may be, since the repeal of the Silver Purchase act is men are treated to the spectacle of Government a victory for honesty in politics and for the prosecutions of Irish members of Parliament and of the De Freyne evictions, Mr. Morley, the triumph of Governor McKinley in Ohio whether he like it or not, must enforce the law, promises to postpone that long-expected millenand the law is that tenants who will not pay nium of the British manufacturer, when the must go. Mesers. Harrington, Davitt, Dillon American manufacturer was to be trampled out and Redmond all protest, but protest in vain. of the way and American markets to be under Mr. Morley was worse than Mr. Balfour, which | console himself with the thought that the Amerfast has been holding another great Union- because times are hard. He thinks silver had natration, with the Duke of Devonshire something to do with the result, but is puzzled

Cleveland and the Republicans, and could not have been effected by either alone. The English Radical, whose sympathies are commonly anti-American and anti-Republican, is disposed to give Mr. Cleveland the lion's share of credit.

Liverpool, or the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, has given a banquet to the American Ambassador, and Mr. Bayard, as duty and precedent required, has returned thanks for this honor. London takes little note of such proceedings in what it calls the provinces. The dinner and speeches are dismissed in a few lines. Mr. Bayard, however, contrived to express a great of the Treasury and a number of prominent deal in a few words. His profession of good bank presidents, veiled under the guise of a will to England was evidently something more | dinner at Delmonico's, has brought out distinctly than a profession. He announces the golden the important fact that the Administration will rule of Scripture as the basis of his diplomacy. not resort to an issue of Government bonds, or the coal owners and coal miners has had its. He desires to do unto England as he would that even a temporary loan, pending the meeting of England should do unto us. He wishes her Congress in regular session. But the Treasury every good which is not injurious to America. will probably receive from the banks of this sells in London to-day at 40 shillings the ton. He defines the doctrine of international comity city enough assistance through the ordinary as the doctrine of courtesy and benevolence. He channels of business to build its gold reserve up the conference preached peace and conciliation, declares there is no doctrine he is so desirous once more breathes out threatenings and to enforce, and no country in whose behalf he slaughter, coupled with hysterical appeals to the is so anxious to apply it, as the Mother Country | the National Legislature can furnish the republic to support the very men whose stubborn- of the United States. These are admirable ress is inflicting grave hardships on most classes opinions, admirably expressed, and the more admirable because they proceed from a Demo-It was in truth the owners who showed a crat high in the confidence of a Democratic spirit of conciliation and fairness. They pro- President. Who shall say after this that there posed that the men should return to work at remains in Democratic bosons a tradition of

or ought not to be deducted from the wages. United States Embassy. There is reason to hope, sum should at once be paid them. Mr. Pickard. make a good Secretary. There is, nevertheless, posed that the men should be allowed to re- White. His long experience, his mastery of businatural capacity. Nine years' knowledge of business and of London is, and would still in any other diplomatic service than ours be thought valuable. But we have no diplomatic service nor shall we ever have, so long as we act on the principle of cashiering a public servant just when he would be most useful.

STILL CANNONADING THE RIFFIANS.

-PAD FAITH OF THE SULTAN'S ENVOY. Madrid, Nov. 11.-The cannonade upon the Biffial

Illia show that the envey of the Sultan, who was sent, it is said, to order the Rittans to desist from

THE CUBAN REVOLT SUPPRESSED.

THEIR LEADER CAPTURED. Washington, Nov. II - The dispatches from Key

BITS OF NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

San Francisco, Nov. II.-A grammer school con taining 700 young children was discovered on fire during school hours yesterday afternoon. The chil-dren marched out in an orderly manner, and there was no pani. The fire started in the parrel, and was extinguished before much damage was done. Miles Banel, a fourte neyear-old pund, confesses that he had lighted the fire in the garret just to see how the pupils would get out.

Tacoma, Warh. Nov. II.—A masked man en-tered the Nevada saloon last evening at II o'clock walked through to the gambling-room, and, putting a gun on "Chris" johenson, the only dealer present ordered him to hold up his hands. The dealer com-plied. The robler then began scooping piles to gold and sliver late a sack, Johnson shouled, but

before help arrived the roots.

Greenfield, Mass., Nev. II.—Theophile Fouton Welcome, otherwise known as Thomas Welcome, to-day married the widow of Patrick Keilther. The bride's last husband was buriel on Thursday. She iz only twenty-six, but has been married three times, as has also the bridegroom. She has one child, while the bridegroom brings to the union several young Welcomes. The Supreme Court has just decided that the town of Guckland must pay for the necessities furnished the late Mr. Keilther by the town of Greenfield. While the bridegroom was seeking a marriage license yesterday Mrs. Keilther was applying to ene of the trustees of the her was applying to ene of the trustees of the

than echo the general Unionist voice, both in due to an honorable coalition between Mr. MORE GOLD FOR CUSTOMS. TOTHWARTTHEPEOPLESWILL RECEIVED WITH AMAZEMENT

A PLAN OF THE BANKS TO SWELL THE AN OUTRAGEOUS SCHEME COMES TO LIGHT | GRESHAM'S HAWAIIAN POLICY TREASURY'S BALANCE.

OUTCOME OF SECRETARY CARLISLE'S VISIT AND DEMOCRATIC LEADERS, IGNORING THE VERDICT PUBLIC SENTIMENT ALMOST UNANIMOUS TWO "SOCIAL" DINNERS-NO BOND ISSUE OR TEMPORARY LOAN-HELPLESSNESS OF THE TREASURY UNTIL CON-GRESS ACTS-HOPES FROM THE

PROPOSED MAKESHIFT.

The recent conference between the Secretary somewhat, and it will thereby be helped by moral sentiment in managing its affairs until lief imperatively needed. The visit of Mr. Carlisle to New-York has brought home to the bankers of this city the full force of the anxlety felt by the Secretary in managing the Treasury's finances, and every effort will be made to provide any temporary assistance which may possibly be needed. The co-operation of the leading banks, it is understood, has been assured as a result of the dinner given Friday night by J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank, to a number

MEN WHO WERE AT MR. SIMMONS'S DINNER. the pretext was a celebration of the successful work of the Clearing House Loan Committee in resented among the guests by Frederick D. Tappen, president of the Gallatin National Bank; Henry W. Cannon, of the Chase National; Edward H. Perkins, jr., of the Importers dent of the National Bank of Commerce, new members of the Clearing House Committee, and Richard Hamilton, vice-president of the Bowery Bank. But there were present three men whose name) were not made public at the time-Thomas L. James, president of the Lincoln National Bank; A. B. Hepburn, president of the that the financial and Treasury situation was thoroughly discussed on the lines developed at the Delmonico dinner given last Tuesday to Secretary Carlisle, and the conclusions reached were practically unanimous.

AGAIN TO SGEND PINANCE.

It is believed that one important gain to ound finance has followed the visit of Mr. Carlisle. It is understood that he has given up all idea of attempting to increase the coinage of standard silver dollars in order to secure some profits on seigniorage. Whatever view the Secretary may have taken of his legal tween Green and Wooster sts., was stabbed to the authority in the circumstances, the impolicy of INSURGENTS SAID TO BE OVERTHROWN AND attempting to force silver dollars into circulation has been recognized by him. Competent men showed him that for every silver dollar in this city to be "a day after the fair." A dis- welcome reception which would be given to fore the stabbing. They were not previously on much, however, as the Chamber is clearly moderate, the Ministry will ultimately have to be noderate also.

Moderation ought now to be in fashion, for will the miners' strike in the north of France and their sympathizers, who make their headquarters at Key West.

Moderation of the chamber is clearly moderated in the Legation of Thursday assistance from the New-York banks at this process and the Governor-General of Caba, armoranding the increase and the surrender to the authorities of the leader. The dispatches published to-day, one of the officials and assistance from the New-York banks at this process and the surrender to the authorities of the leader. The dispatches published to-day, one of the officials and at this process and the surrender to the authorities of the leader. The dispatches published to-day, one of the officials and at this process and the surrender to the authorities of the leader. The dispatches published to-day, one of the officials and at this process and the surrender to the authorities of the leader. The dispatches published to-day, one of the officials and at this process and the surrender to the authorities of the leader. The dispatches published to-day, one of the officials and at this process and the surrender to the authorities of the leader. The dispatches published to-day, one of the officials and at this process and the surrender to the authorities of the leader. The dispatches published to-day, one of the officials are also by a suggestion of silver inflation. It may be a dispatched to the surrender to the surren BADLY INJURED IN A RUNAWAY.

A WOMAN JUMPS FROM A CARGIAGE AND BREAKS
HER LIGALIZATION IN A
CROWDED STREET.

Habsey Mitchell, of Broadway, White Plains, took a drive bealing his thoroughbrid coil yesterday afternson. While passing through Hamilton-ave, Mr. Mitchell's horse took first and botted. The street was crowded with handsome turnouts at the time, among them being that of Mrs. E. Hull, of Sire Sing, who, with her stater, Mrs. Kipp, and nephew. Charles Kipp, were out calling. Mr. Mitchell's horse fightened the team of Mrs. Hou, and the horses started to run away.

Mrs. Hull was had on a mattress, and taken was driving remained in the carriage and escapedingers.

Mrs. Hull was had on a mattress, and taken resort to an issue of bonds or a temporary loan

banks with little power to assist the Treasury. SHE DEVELOPS A MAXIMUM SPEED OF 21.26 tion, payments for which have recently heavily taxed the Treasury's resources. But the banks | shortly before 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, must have clean notes for the transaction of their business, and they are mable therefore to restrict to any important extent the demand for note redemption upon the Treasury. The proposition to utilize the fractional coin in the Treasury for the acquirement of fresh gold reserves is impracticable also, as the banks could use this coin only in a small way. As the lack of notes on hand prevents the Government from exchanging paper for gold, the problem is virtually narrowed down to an endeavor to increase the Treasury's gold supply through customs dues.

These dues are payable in cash, and the operation is conducted outside of the transactions between the New-York Sub-Treasury and the Clearing House. The banks doing business for importers maintain a special deposit at the Sub-Treasury, which is checked against at the Custom House by the importer when he pays his duties. These special deposits are made by the banks in any form of currency except National bank notes, which do not possess the legal tender quality. The proportion of gold paid in on special deposit, and therefore accruing to the Treasury through customs dues, has been ranging lately from 30 to 49 per cent, the remainler heing covered by Treasury notes, United States notes, silver and silver certificates. It is in the power of the banks to increase or diminish the aercentage of gold they pay in, and it is now proposed, by voluntary but concerted action, to raise the proportion as high as practicable. By this method the gold used by the Sub-Treasury in settling its usual debit balances at the Clearing House would be thrown back to Government hands by the banks through the special customs payments, and thereby the net gold balance in the Treasury may be maintained or even inmust have clean notes for the transaction of in command of Captain Goodall, for her contractors

hands by the canks through the special customs payments, and thereby the net gold balance in the Treasury may be maintained or even increased.

The success of this scheme, however, depends upon the extent to which the banks act together and upon the extent of the dutiable imports of the country. It is recognized as only a "makeshift" until Congress can either authorimports of the country. It is recognized as only a "makeshift" until Congress can either authorize a Government loan or provide some means for decreasing expenditures and increasing receipts. Nevertheless, it is believed that sufficient support has been pledged to the plan to raise the port has been pledged to the plan to raise the Treasury's gold balance several millions in the course of the next few weeks; and it is hoped that as the reserve rises there will be a beneficial effect on business, which would, on any revival, tend to enlarge the normal receipts of the Government. The adoption of this plan will be most agreeable to the Treasury Department, and its success may be improved by a rixid avoidance by Secretary Carlisle of further dangerous discussion of Treasury methods and policies.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.-The triple-screw cruiser Columbia left Cramp's shipyard on her official trial trip at 16:50 o'clock this morning. As the weather conditions are favorable, the vessel will probably proceed directly to Boston, at which place she will arrive to-morrow.

IN NEW-JERSEY

AT THE POLIS. ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT THE REPEAL OF THE RACETRACK LAWS BY BRIBERY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Camden, N. J., Nov. 11.-That some scheme by which the will of the people of the State may be thwarted has been hatching came to light to-night in a startfing discovery. William Riddle, the Atlantic City Democrat who unsuccessfully attempted to gain Senator Hoffman's seat last winter, was summoned to Camden to-day to listen to a proposition made to him by some of the Democratic leaders. This proposition was nothing more nor less than that the Atlantic County seat be given to him in the event of a special session of the Legislature, provided he would not vote for the repeal of the racetrack law. Such a proposition nearly took Riddle's breath away. It was so audacious, so bold, that he could scarcely believe it. He said he would consider it, and it is not known

Certain it is that a number of South Jersey Democratic leaders, ignoring the thunderous voice of the people at the poils, got their heads together in Philadelphia this afternoon, and decided to use their efforts to balk the Legislature called in special session for the repeal of the racetrack laws. Under the cloak of wiping these acts off the statute-books the Senate is to reconsider its action in retaining Hoffman and give the Atlantic County seat to Riddle. This bold scheme to rob the people of their Mr. Simmons gave this dinner at his home, and well-earned victory became known early this evening, and it is raising a storm of indignation.

Senator Hoffman voted for the racetrack bills averting the worst disaster threatened by the last winter, and was unmercifully scored for summer panic. The Loan Committee was rep- his action. He declared at the time that he thus voted purely in the interest of his party, for which he wished to retain the seat. His explanation was thought to be lame at the time, but now he is counted on to do excellent service. and Traders'; William A. Nash, of the Corn Ex- He said yesterday; "I was unmercifully scored change, and George G. Williams, president of by the Republican papers for voting for the the Chemical National Bank. There also were racetrack bills last year, but I said then that present George F. Baker, president of the First time would show that I was right, I merely National Bank, and William W. Sherman, presidid it to hold the seat for my party, but I had no idea that my vindication would come so soon and so emphatically. I am a Republican, and will be on hand to vote for and aid in every possible all the good measures that will be

It was this utterance of Hoffman's, doubt-less, which led to the hasty development of the scheme to seat Riddle in the Senate. The re-peal of the racetrack laws was made auxiliary to the scheme in order to hide its real purpose. Ancross, president of the Seventh National Bank. The co-operation of these representative bankers assures a large measure of success in any policy that may be attempted. It is known to the scheme in order to hide its real purpose. Whether it is carried out or not remains to be seen. The general feeling here is that the will not ald in what will arouse the people to a more emphatic expression of indignation.

KILLED BY HIS RIVAL.

A COLORED MAN STABBED IN FRONT OF BUGH SLEVIN'S LIQUOR STORE.

CUTTING AND SLASHING AT EACH OTHER, THE MEN COVERED THE SIDEWALK WITH BLOOD-THE MURDERER ESCAPED.

Joseph Carey, a colored walter, forty years old, employed at White's Restaurant, in Canal-st, beheart about 10:30 o'clock last night by Edward Kenny, also colored. The stabbing took place in front of the liquor store of Hugh Slevin at Bleecker and Minetta sts. Carey came here from Baltimore about seven years ago and lived on the second ssued from the Treasury there would probably floor of No. 4 Minetta-st, with an old colored

to his home by Kenny. When Carey reached the bouse he entered a basement room, which he someshort time after, and then came the sound of angry nen landed on the sidewalk, cutting and slashing until the men reached the front of Slevin's place, where Kenny disengaged himself from a clinch and stabbed Carey, who fell dead on the sidewalk. which was covered with blood. Kenny then ran away, and has not been captured. Carey's body was taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station, and

from the couple with whom Carey lived that a girl to whom Carey was engaged had been the cause Carey had said kill him through Jealousy.

OLYMPIA THE QUEEN OF CRUISERS.

KNOTS ON HER TRIAL TRIP. Olympia, which sailed out of the Golden Gate relai trip at sea, returned to port this morning after a run to Santa Barbara Channel, which was successful in every particular. From the time the new cruiser crossed the bar at the Golden Gate, she behaved admirably, and proved herself to be a splendid sea-boat and easily managed. The Olymaverage for 68 knots, with a heavy sea and

Providence, R. I., Nov. 11.-The Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, of Bristol, received an order from a New-York man this week for a steam yacht that in point of speed and elegance is ex-pected to be the finest and best yacht afloat. The pected to be the finest and best yacht afloat. The name of the man who is to own this palattal craft has not been made public as yet, in deference to his wishes, but it is expected that he will withdraw the injunction of secrecy within a few days. The yacht is to be plated with Tobin bronze to the waterline, just as was the cup defender Vigilant. The plates from the waterline up will be of steel. She is to be a twin-screw, 185 feet ions, 22½ feet beam and 12 feet draught, her dimensions being about twice of those of the largest steam yacht ever built by the company. The deckhouse is to be of aluminum, and the orders are to fit her with every appliance for comfort and speed that modern tuxury knows, N. J. Herreshoft will design the craft and superintend its construction. It is expected that she will be launched about June 1.

MRS. J. ROOSEVELT ROOSEVELT'S ILLNESS London, Nov. 11.—The condition of Mrs. J. Roosevelt Loosevelt, wife of the First Secretary of the American Embassy, is reported unchanged. She fell seriously ill about two weeks ago.

London, Nov. 11.-The British Government has London, Nov. Its submitted to King Humbert the name of Sir Francis Clare Ford as successor to the late Lord Vivian as British Ambassador at Rome. Sir Francis Clare Ford is the present British Ambassador at Conformation of the Conformation of the

IN CONDEMNING IT. .

A COLOSSAL DIPLOMATIC BLUNDER.

WEAKLY TRUCKLING TO ENGLISH AND MONARCHICAL CLAMOR.

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS UNITE IN DE-NOUNCING THE ADMINISTRATION'S ROYAL-

IST PROGRAMME-THE CABINET DI-VIDED-THE SECRETARY'S STATE-MENTS CONTRASTED WITH THOSE OF PRESIDENT HARRISON AND SECRETARY FOSTER. FBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Nov. 11 .- To say that Secretary Gresham's Hawaiian programme was received in political circles here with blank astonishment is to put the mildest possible face on a diplomatic blunder which is already universally recagnized as the most egregious yet perpetrated under Mr. Cleveland's notoriously luckless management of the State Department. The policy of a monarchical restoration in Hawaii must, indeed, be admitted to exceed in political folly anything attempted during Mr. Bayard's reactionary and retrogressive direction of this country's foreign relations. Public sentiment here is almost unanimous in condemning as an extraordinary breach of all American diplomatic precedents, and a gross violation of State Department usages, Mr. Gresbam's unwarranted and offensive affort to discredit both the purposes and the character of the men who negotiated the annexation treaty in February last Equally culpable, in the view of all broad-spirited public men at the Capital, is the violent reversal of accepted 'American policy in the Hawalian Islands, and the unexplained transfer of all this Government's good-will in Honolulu from the side of an existing conservative and enlightened Provisional Government friendly to American interests to that of a corrupt, discredited, half-barbarous native sovereignty incapable of rule and wholly subservient to English and other foreign influences.

THE ACTION UNIVERSALLY CONDEMNED. So far no public man of consequence in either branch of Congress has been found who approves this extraordinary abandonment by the Administration of the principles which have guided American diplomacy in the Sandwich Islands for the last thirty years. Nor could any be found who would give assent to the departure from all sound American tradition involved in the projected overthrow of a recognized friendly non-monarchical American Power for the avowed purpose of resuscitating a monarchy overwhelmingly repudiated by the most advanced, progressive and prosperous of its for-

Secretary Gresham's royalist programme is, in fact, repugnant to Republicans and Democrats alike, and only the blindest partisan zeal will excuse the almost unpardonable blunder made by the Secretary, both in yielding to monarchical and English clamor in Hawaii and in endeavoring to excuse his flagrant abandonment of the genuine American position by charging bad faith upon his predecessors in office, and upon an American Minister whose veracity has yet to be successfully impeached. To make plausible his own attitude of complacency toward the Hawaiian Monarchy and its English supporters, he has assailed the record made by the State Department's own agents as misleading and unjustifiable, and the policy enunciated by Secretary Foster and Prezident Harrison as made by the public for Mr. Gresham's personal feeling toward the chiefs of the retiring Administration, his methods of dealing with the work left uncompleted by them cannot and do

THE CABINET NOT UNANIMOUS.

It is perhaps only just to say that all the members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet do not approve the remarkable anti-American Hawaiian Policy constructed by Mr. Gresham. Secretary, Herbert shares the feeling of naval officers, without exception, that the restoration of Liliuokalani would be destructive both to American interests in the islands and to the best interests of the Islands themselves. All the American officers of high rank sent to Honolulu have taken strong ground in their reports in support of the Provisional Government, and only recently Admiral Skerrett was detached from the Hawaiian station against Mr. Herbert's wishes because of his inability to see things in the light in which they appeared to Mr. Cleveland's newly naturalized English Consul-General at Honolulu and others of Mr. Gresham's diplomatic agents. Mr. Herbert, it is said, has all along protested against the resteration pro-gramme as repugnant in every sense, but his voice has been overruled by that of Secretary voice has been overruled by that of Secretary Gresham. Secretary Morton is also strongly opposed to setting up English influence as the controlling power in Hawaii, and is said to have criticised it as bad diplomacy and bad politics. Attorney-General Olney is credited likewise with having some scruples about Secretary Gresham's proposal to overrun offhand a friendly Government, with which the United States was supposed to be on the same relations as with any other American or European Power.

ALL THE CORRESPONDENCE WANTED. In spite of all this opposition, however, the restoration programme was made public, and it is understood now to be indorsed officially by President Cleveland himself. It is plain that Secretary Gresham will have to make public at once the whole of the Hawaiian diplomatic correspondence, or expose himself to the charge of seeking to avoid a comparison between his own statements and those of Minister Stevens and President Harrison. Secretary Gresham's statement is to the effect that the revolution was aided and abetted by Minister Stevens, and

statement is to the effect that the revolution was aided and abetted by Minister Stevens, and finally made an accomplished fact through the presence on shore at Honolulu of the Boston's marines. Secretary Gresham says:

"Mr. Stevens's well-known hostility and the presence of the force landed from the Boston of the active all that could have then excited serious apprehension in the minds of the Queen, her officers and loyal supporters. The troops were landed, not to protect American life and property, but to aid in overthrowing the existing Government. Mr. Stevens promised the annexationists that as soon as they obtained possession of the Government buildings he would at once recognize them as a de factor Government, (and support them by landing a force from our warship then in the harbor, and he kept that promise. This assurance was the inspiration of the movement, and without it the annexationists would not have exposed themselves to the consequences of failure. The Provisional Government was established by the action of the American Minister and the presence of the troops landed from the Boston, and its continued existence is due to the belief of the Hawaiians that if they made an effort to overthrow it they would encounter the armed forces of the United States."

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S STATEMENT.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S STATEMENT, Against this conclusion on the part of the Secretary are the words of President Harrison in transmitting to the Senate on February 15 the treaty of annexation concluded between Secretary Foster and the commissioners repre-senting the Provisional Government of Hawaii.
"The overchrow of the monarchy," says the President, "was not in any way promoted by this country, but had its origin in what seems to have been a reactionary and revolutionary policy on the part of Queen Liliuokaiani, which